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NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1864.

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Poetry.

ON THE DEATH OF A FRIEND.

BY REV. A. A. PRATT.

One by one, to the vale of gloom,
They pass, regardless of our cries;
Friends, entranced by the wand of doom,
Depart, not heeding our weeping eyes.
And she, too, summoned, obeyed that call,
And like one bid from a festive hall,
Arose and silently stole away.
There came a shadow 'twixt us and her—
At least it shadowed our mortal sight—
For here the vision of love is dim,
And all its glory must end in night;
In vain we questioned the body of clay,
In vain we called on the dead one lost,
Grief confounded, fell down to pray,
Above the limit which she had crossed.
'Twas there we saw in a partial glow
What the world's too glaring light conceal'd;
The winning wisdom that comes of woe,
In sober promise stood there revealed;
Two volumes she held recitative,
On which she gazed with discerning eye—
One held the truths on which we live,
The other, the fables in which we die.
We thought of the people we built of old,
And of all who moved on its pavement bright,
Its arched courts, and its domes of gold,
Its trodden stones, and its proud high height,
Its vast, ecclesiastical, and dreary halls,
Its mystic tablets and domes of gold,
Its sculptured pillars and pictured walls,
And its lamps of hope, with the rainbow dyes.
Little we dreamed of change or chance,
Or death or sorrow, while roaming there—
The hours flew on in a radiant dance,
Our colors were flaunting in middle air,
The courage which laughs at grief and chains.
While youth is with us, we felt our own,
And the noble fervor that fills the veins
Before the winter of heart is known.
A trumpet summoned beneath the wall,
And up we sprang to the coming day;
Cares cumbered our fair hall
In their first essay in the war of life.
Oh! happy they who now have bent
To a home in Heaven, their shining ray,
Before their earthly heaven was rent,
Before our structures yet knew decay.
Soon they crumbled, and then we made
Out of fancy's fragments an ugly mound;
We learned the worldly fighter's trade;
We skinned and plotted, we trampled the ground.
We first detected, then used deceit;
We still had courage, though not the same.
As the wild abandon of youthful heat—
But found life's battle a losing game.
Amidst the ruin that reigned around,
Amidst the trials of many a year,
We kept one hope in our breasts profound,
Which proved delusive, and yet was dear.
The change we suffered, changed not our will;
Our fancy paled, but could yet be fired;
The earthly Eden allured us still,
Which Adam's children have all desired.
But now at Catherine's death, how well
The true conclusion illumined us all;
We did not sorrow because we fell,
But because we did not nobly fall.
And we weep her loss the more, for she
In heart was wiser than those who died,
In the early strife, and who thus were free
From the mean devices we often tried.
Beside kindred clay we have placed her in
The grave,
Where she sleeps at length a painless sleep,
Where the sheltering tree above may wave
And prayers of faith come from bosoms deep.
For she, when summoned, obeyed that call,
Which those who hear it, must all obey;
And like one bid from a festive hall,
Arose and silently passed away.

WHAT THE BIRDS SAID.

BY JOHN G. WHITFIELD.

The birds against the April wind
Flew northward, singing as they flew;
They sang—'The land we have behind
Has words for corn-blades, blood for dew.'
O wild birds, flying from the South,
What saw and heard ye, gazing down?
We saw the mortal's upturned mouth,
The sickened camp, the blazing town.
Beneath the bivouac's starry lamps,
We saw your march-worn children die;
In shadows of moss, in cypress swamps,
We saw your dead unconfined lie.
We heard the starving prisoner's sigh,
And saw, from line and trench, your sons
Follow our flight with homesick eyes,
Beyond the battery's smoking guns.
And heard and saw ye only wrong
And pain, I cried, 'O wing-worn flocks!'
We heard, the song, the freedom's song,
The crash of slavery's broken locks!
We saw from new, uprising States
The treason-running mischief spurred,
As, crowding freedom's ample gates,
The long estranged and lost returned.
O'er dusky fields, seamed and old,
And hands horn-hard with unpaid toil,
With hope in every rustling fold,
We saw your star-dropt flag uncoil.
And, struggling up through sounds accursed,
A grateful murmur o' the air—
It whispered scarcely heard at first,
It filled the listening heavens with prayer.
And sweet and far, as from afar,
Replied a voice which shall not cease,
Till, drowning all the noise of war,
It rings the blessed song of peace!
So to me, in a doubtful day
Of chill and slowly greening spring,
Low stooping from the cloudy gray,
The wild-bird sang as seemed to sing.
They vanished in the misty air,
The song went with them in their flight;
But lo! they left the sunset fair,
And in the evening there was light.

Selected Tale.

INTELLECT IN RAGS.

BY REV. A. A. PRATT.

It was a bleak wintry day. Heavy snow drifts lay piled up in the streets of New York, and the whole appearance of the streets was very cold and dismal.
Seated on the steps of one of the large dwellings on Fifth Avenue was a boy, apparently thirteen years of age. He was literally clothed in rags, and his hands were blue, and his teeth chattered with cold. Lying upon his knees was a newspaper, he had picked up in the streets, and he was trying to read the words upon it. He had been occupied thus for some time, when two little girls, clad in silks and furs, came towards him—the eldest one about twelve years old and so beautiful that the poor boy raised his eyes and fixed them in undimmed admiration.
The child of wealth stopped before him, and, turning to her companion, exclaimed, 'Marian, just see this fellow on my steps. Boy, what are you doing here?' 'I am trying to learn to read upon this little bit of paper,' answered the boy.
The girl laughed derisively, and said, 'Well, truly! I have heard of intellect in rags, Marian, and here it is personified.'
Marian's soft hazel eyes filled with tears, as she replied: 'Oh, Louise, do not talk so; you know what Miss Fannie teaches in school—' 'The rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is the maker of them all.'
Louise laughed again, and said to the boy: 'Get up from here—you shall not sit upon my steps—you are too ragged and dirty.'
The boy arose, and a blush crimsoned his face. He was walking away, when Marian said: 'Don't go little boy, you are cold, come to my house and get warm. Oh, do come,' she continued, as he hesitated; and she followed her into a house, where a bright warm fire was shedding a genial warmth.
'Well, Miss Marian, who are you bringing here now?' asked the servant woman.
'A poor little boy who is almost perished; you will let him get warm, won't you Rachel?'
'Oh, he shall get warm; sit here, little boy,' and Rachel pushed a chair in front of the stove, and then she gave him a piece of bread and meat.
Marian watched these arrangements, and then glided from the room; when she returned she had a primer, with the first rudiments of spelling and reading. Going to the boy, she said: 'Little boy here is a book that you can learn to read from better than a piece of paper. Do you know the letters?'
Some of them, but not all. I never had anybody to teach me. I just learned myself, but oh! I want to read so badly.'
Marian sat down beside him and began to teach him his letters. She was so busily occupied in this work that she did not hear her mother enter the room, nor hear Rachel explain about the boy; and she knew not that her mother stood some time behind him, listening to her noble child learning the beggar boy his letters.
There were but few that he had not already learned himself, and it was not long before Marian had the satisfaction of hearing him repeat the whole alphabet.
When he rose to go, he thanked Rachel for her kindness, and offered Marian her book.
'No, I don't want it,' said she, 'I have given it to you to learn to read from. Won't you tell me your name?'
'Jimmy,' he replied.
'I will not forget you, Jimmy; you must always remember Marian Hayes,' was the little girl's farewell.
Louise Gardner and Marian Hayes were playmates and friends. Their dwellings joined, and almost every hour of the day they were together, for they attended the same school. Those two children were very differently brought up. Louise was proud and haughty. Poverty in her eyes was a disgrace and a crime, and she thought nothing too severe for the poor to suffer. These views she learned from her mother. Mrs. Gardner moved in one exclusive circle of the bon ton of New York. Without its precincts she never ventured, for all others beneath her. Louise, taught to mingle with no children except those of her mother's, friends, was growing up believing herself better than they.
The teaching that Marian Hayes received, was totally different from this. Mrs. Hayes was acknowledged by Mrs. Gardner as one of her particular friends, yet, though she moved among that circle, she was far from being one of them. Her doctrine was the text her little girl had used: 'The rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is the maker of them all.' This she taught Marian; there was no distinction as to wealth and position; the distinction was in worth alone. She taught her to reverence age, and to pity the poor and destitute; and that 'pleasant words were as sweet as honey comb, sweet to the soul—a little kindness was better than money. Marian learned the

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lesson well, and was ever ready to dispense her gentle words to all, whether they were wealthy and influential, or ragged and indigent as the boy she had that cold morning befriended.
A gay and brilliant throng were assembled in the city of Washington. Congress was in session, and the hotels were crowded with strangers. It was an evening party. The brilliantly lighted rooms were filled with youth and beauty.
Seated near one of the doors were two young ladies, busily engaged in conversing together. The elder of the two suddenly exclaimed: 'Oh, Marian, have you seen Mr. Hamilton the new member from W—?'
'No, but I have heard a great deal about him.'
'Oh, I want to see him so badly. Mrs. N. is going to introduce us. I wish she would make haste, I have no patience.'
'Don't speak so, Louise; I wish you would not be so trifling,' said Marian.
A singular smile played round the mouth of the tall handsome gentleman who was standing near the girls; as he passed them he scanned them very closely.
In a short time, Mrs. N. came with Mr. Hamilton, the new member and presented him to Miss Gardner and Miss Hayes.
As they were conversing together, Mr. Hamilton said: 'Ladies, we have met before.'
But Louise and Marian declared their ignorance of the fact.
'It has been long years since, yet I have not forgotten it, nor a single sentence uttered during that meeting. I will quote one that may recall it to your memory—'The rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is the maker of them all.'
The rich blood tinged the cheeks of Marian, but Louise still declared herself ignorant as before. Mr. Hamilton then glanced for a moment at Marian, and turning to Louise, he said: 'Long years ago, a little boy ragged and dirty, seated himself upon the steps of a stately mansion in Fifth Avenue, New York, and there busily engaged in trying to read from a bit of paper, when his attention was attracted by two little girls richly dressed. The elder of the two particularly attracted him, for she was as beautiful as an angel; but as they came near to him, she lifted up her head and exclaimed, "Boy, what are you doing here?" The boy answered that he was trying to read. The child of affluence derided him and said she had heard of intellect in rags, and he was the very personification of it. Her companion's answer was, "The rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is the maker of them all." The elder girl drove the boy away from the steps, but the younger one took him into her dwelling and warmed and fed him there. When they parted, the little girl said, "You must not forget Marian Hayes." And Miss Hayes, he has never forgotten her.'
'That ragged, dirty boy, is now before you, ladies, as a member of Congress; allow me, Miss Gardner, to tender my thanks to you for the kind treatment of that boy.'
Overwhelmed with confusion, Louise knew not what to say or do.
In pity for her, Mr. Hamilton rose, and turning to Marian, said: 'I will see you again, Miss Hayes,' and he left them.
Louise would not stay in the city, where she met daily with Mr. Hamilton, and in a few days returned to New York, leaving Marian with the consciousness of having done nothing to be ashamed of, and enjoying the society of distinguished Congressmen.
Marian and Mr. Hamilton were walking together one evening, when the latter drew from his bosom an old and well-worn primer, and handed it to Marian.
'From this,' he said, 'the man who is now so distinguished here, first learned to read. Do you recognize the book?'
Marian trembled, and did not raise her eyes, when she saw the well remembered book. Mr. Hamilton took her hand and said: 'Marian, Jimmy has never forgotten you. Since that day you were so kind to him and gave him this book, his life had one great aim, and that was to attain to greatness, and, in after years to meet the ministering angel who was the sweetener of his poverty. When I left your house with this book, I returned to my humble home ten times happier, and went assiduously to work to learn to read. My mother was an invalid, and ere long I learned well enough to read to her. When my mother died, I found good friends, and was adopted by a gentleman in W—. As his son I have been educated. A year ago he died and left his property to me. Of all the pleasing memories of my boyhood, this one connected with you is the dearest. I have kept this primer next to my heart, and dwell upon the hope of again meeting the giver. I have met her. I see all that my imagination pictured; and I ask if the dear hand that gave it cannot be mine forever?'
Louise felt deeper grief than ever when Marian told her she was to become the

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wife of Mr. Hamilton, in a short time, the poor boy whom she once spared from the door, and derisively called 'intellect in rags.' But she learned a severe lesson, and one that changed the whole current of her life. For while she shunned Mr. Hamilton, but by persevering kindness he made her feel easy in his presence, and she is now the acknowledged friend of the Congressman and his noble wife.
Years have passed since then, and Louise is training up a family of little ones; but she is teaching them not to despise intellect in rags, but to be guided by Marian's text, 'The rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is the maker of them all.'

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Sundry Little Accomplishments.—To do the honors of a table gracefully, is one of the outlines of a well-bred man; and to carve well, is an art, little as it may seem, that is useful twice every day, and the doing of which ill, is not only troublesome to one's self, but renders us disagreeable and ridiculous to others. We are always in pain for a man, who instead of cutting up a fowl genteely, is hacking for half an hour across the bone, greasing himself, and bespattering the company with the sauce. Use, with a little attention, is all that is requisite to acquire yourself well in this particular.
To be well received, you must, also, pay some attention to your behavior at table, where it is exceedingly rude to scratch any part of your body, to spit, or blow your nose, if you can possibly avoid it, to eat greedily, to lean your elbows on the table, to pick your teeth before the dishes are removed, or to leave the table before grace is said.
Drinking of healths is now growing out of fashion, and is very unpolite in good company. Custom had once made it universal, but the improved manners of the age now render it vulgar. What can be more rude or ridiculous than to interrupt persons at their meals, with an unnecessary compliment? Abstain then from this silly custom, where you find it out of use; and use it only at those tables where it continues general.
A polite manner of refusing to comply with the solicitations of a company, is also very necessary to be learned; for, a young man, who seems to have no will of his own, but does everything that is asked of him, may be a very good natured fellow, but he is a very silly one. If you are invited to drink at any man's house, more than you think is wholesome, you may say, 'you wish you could, but that solitude makes you both drunk and sick, that you should only be had company by doing it, of course be to be excused.' If desired to play at cards deeper than you would, refuse it ludicrously; tell them, 'if you were sure to lose, you might possibly sit down; but that, as fortune may be favorable, you dread the thought of having too much, ever since you found what an incubance it was to your poor Harlequin, and therefore you are resolved never to put yourself in the way of winning more than so many games a day.' This light way of declining invitations, to vice and folly, is more becoming a young man than philosophical or sententious refusals, which would only be laughed at.
Now I am on the subject of cards, I must not omit mentioning the necessity of playing them well and genteely, if you would be thought to have kept good company. I would by no means recommend playing of cards as a part of your study, lest you should grow too fond of it, and the consequences prove bad. It were better not to know a diamond from a club, than to become a gambler; but as custom has introduced innocent card-playing at most friendly meetings, it marks the gentleman to handle them gently, and play them well; and as I hope you will play only for amusement, should you lose your game, play lose it with temper; or win, receive your luck without either elation or greediness.
To write well and correct, and in a pleasing style, is another part of polite education. Every man who has the use of his eye and his right hand, can write whatever hand he pleases. Nothing is so liberal as a school boy's scrawl. I would not like you to learn a stiff formal hand, like that of a school master, but a genteel, legible and liberal hand, and to be able to write quick. As to the correctness and elegance of your writing, attention to grammar does the one, and to the best authors, the other. Epistolatory correspondence should not be carried on in a studied or affected style, but the language should flow from the pen, as naturally and as easily as it would from the mouth. In short, a letter should be penned in the same style, as you would talk to your friend, if he were present.
Pulling out one letter after another and reading them in company, or cutting and paring one's nails, is unpolite and rude. It seems to say, we are weary of the conversation, and are in want of some amusement to pass away the time.

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From the Dental Cosmos.
Nitrous Oxide Gas as an Anæsthetic.
BY G. Q. COLTON.
There are probably a thousand dentists in the country using the nitrous oxide gas as an anæsthetic for the extraction of teeth. It is of the first importance to these, and others who may contemplate its use, to know whether it is a safe and efficient agent for the relief of pain. Very little knowledge can be obtained by reasoning upon the chemical properties of an agent. It can only be decided by actual experiment. Since the introduction of the gas as an anæsthetic at New Haven, in May last, I have watched the result of its use with scrutinizing interest. Only three deaths have been reported as having been caused by it. These were Mr. Sears, of this city; Miss Bell, of Swanton, Vt.; and a lady (name not given) in Allentown, Pa. These three, I believe, embrace all the deaths which are asserted as having been caused by the gas. I have taken some pains to ascertain the facts respecting these cases.
In regard to the death of Mr. Sears, which occurred two hours after he had apparently recovered from the effects of the gas, the medical profession of this city entirely concur in the opinion expressed in the Medical and Surgical Reporter, as follows: 'From the pathological condition of the lungs of the patient, we have little doubt that the same result would have followed the extraction of the tooth if no anæsthetic had been taken. When a person has so slight a hold on life as this man had, so insignificant a circumstance as the extraction of a tooth will often so derange the nervous and circulatory systems as to occasion the congestion which caused the death.' There is certainly, in this case, no evidence that the gas is not a very safe anæsthetic.
In order to get the facts regarding Miss Bell, of Vt., I wrote a letter of inquiry to Dr. L. Gilman, of St. Albans, a gentleman of high standing and integrity. (This case is noticed in the last number of the Dental Cosmos, by an extract from the New York Tribune.) Dr. Gilman informs me that Miss Bell inhaled a small dose of the gas 'for sport, not for anæsthetic purposes,' with several others on Friday afternoon, Jan. 29th. Came out of it as well as any one ever does. Attended a party the same evening; as well to all appearances as ever; full of life and frolic; was taken sick the next day [Saturday] and died on the Wednesday following. These facts are fully corroborated by the St. Albans Messenger, which calls her disease 'inflammation of the meninges of the brain and spinal cord.' No coroner's jury was summoned, and the people of the town had no idea that the gas had anything to do with her death. A great noise has been made about this case, (at a distance from where it occurred,) but we find upon investigation that the lady entirely recovered from the effects of the gas, attended a party in the evening, and died five days after being taken sick.
The editor of the Tribune informs me that the same pen which wrote the paragraph (not one of the editors) copied by the Dental Cosmos, wrote the account of the third death, published in the Tribune of Feb. 26th, respecting the death of a 'very healthy' young lady of Allentown, Pa., from the effects of 'laughing gas.' I have ascertained that in this case the lady breathed chloroform instead of nitrous oxide. Not knowing any one in Allentown, I wrote to the postmaster, asking him to hand my letter to some good physician, with the request that he would give me the particulars. I received the following reply:—
'Allentown, Feb. 27, 1864.
'DEAR SIR:—Your letter desiring information is received. An answer is most cheerfully given. Chloroform was the agent that produced death in this case, which happened some time back, in the office of one of our most respectable dentists. It was administered, I believe, carefully, by two physicians of good standing in this place, and the quantity given not large, and the patient apparently healthy, which goes far to show that it is an agent that kills at times, and quite unforeseen and unexpected. Of late I have entirely refused to give it in the extraction of teeth.
Yours respectfully,
C. L. MARTIN.
We thus see, that by an investigation of these deaths, not one of them has been caused by the nitrous oxide. Having administered this gas during the past twenty years to tens of thousands, and since May last to several thousands more for anæsthesia in the extraction of teeth, without observing any ill effects, I was unwilling to believe that these deaths could have been caused, either by a small or a large dose of the nitrous oxide. From the fact that the gas has been so extensively used, and by men who know nothing of chemistry, and who do not always make so pure an article as they should, it is not apparent that it is far the safest anæsthetic known.'

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'DEAR SIR:—Your letter desiring information is received. An answer is most cheerfully given. Chloroform was the agent that produced death in this case, which happened some time back, in the office of one of our most respectable dentists. It was administered, I believe, carefully, by two physicians of good standing in this place, and the quantity given not large, and the patient apparently healthy, which goes far to show that it is an agent that kills at times, and quite unforeseen and unexpected. Of late I have entirely refused to give it in the extraction of teeth.
Yours respectfully,
C. L. MARTIN.
We thus see, that by an investigation of these deaths, not one of them has been caused by the nitrous oxide. Having administered this gas during the past twenty years to tens of thousands, and since May last to several thousands more for anæsthesia in the extraction of teeth, without observing any ill effects, I was unwilling to believe that these deaths could have been caused, either by a small or a large dose of the nitrous oxide. From the fact that the gas has been so extensively used, and by men who know nothing of chemistry, and who do not always make so pure an article as they should, it is not apparent that it is far the safest anæsthetic known.'

Selected Tale.

INTELLECT IN RAGS.

BY REV. A. A. PRATT.

From the Dental Cosmos.
Nitrous Oxide Gas as an Anæsthetic.
BY G. Q. COLTON.
There are probably a thousand dentists in the country using the nitrous oxide gas as an anæsthetic for the extraction of teeth. It is of the first importance to these, and others who may contemplate its use, to know whether it is a safe and efficient agent for the relief of pain. Very little knowledge can be obtained by reasoning upon the chemical properties of an agent. It can only be decided by actual experiment. Since the introduction of the gas as an anæsthetic at New Haven, in May last, I have watched the result of its use with scrutinizing interest. Only three deaths have been reported as having been caused by it. These were Mr. Sears, of this city; Miss Bell, of Swanton, Vt.; and a lady (name not given) in Allentown, Pa. These three, I believe, embrace all the deaths which are asserted as having been caused by the gas. I have taken some pains to ascertain the facts respecting these cases.
In regard to the death of Mr. Sears, which occurred two hours after he had apparently recovered from the effects of the gas, the medical profession of this city entirely concur in the opinion expressed in the Medical and Surgical Reporter, as follows: 'From the pathological condition of the lungs of the patient, we have little doubt that the same result would have followed the extraction of the tooth if no anæsthetic had been taken. When a person has so slight a hold on life as this man had, so insignificant a circumstance as the extraction of a tooth will often so derange the nervous and circulatory systems as to occasion the congestion which caused the death.' There is certainly, in this case, no evidence that the gas is not a very safe anæsthetic.
In order to get the facts regarding Miss Bell, of Vt., I wrote a letter of inquiry to Dr. L. Gilman, of St. Albans, a gentleman of high standing and integrity. (This case is noticed in the last number of the Dental Cosmos, by an extract from the New York Tribune.) Dr. Gilman informs me that Miss Bell inhaled a small dose of the gas 'for sport, not for anæsthetic purposes,' with several others on Friday afternoon, Jan. 29th. Came out of it as well as any one ever does. Attended a party the same evening; as well to all appearances as ever; full of life and frolic; was taken sick the next day [Saturday] and died on the Wednesday following. These facts are fully corroborated by the St. Albans Messenger, which calls her disease 'inflammation of the meninges of the brain and spinal cord.' No coroner's jury was summoned, and the people of the town had no idea that the gas had anything to do with her death. A great noise has been made about this case, (at a distance from where it occurred,) but we find upon investigation that the lady entirely recovered from the effects of the gas, attended a party in the evening, and died five days after being taken sick.
The editor of the Tribune informs me that the same pen which wrote the paragraph (not one of the editors) copied by the Dental Cosmos, wrote the account of the third death, published in the Tribune of Feb. 26th, respecting the death of a 'very healthy' young lady of Allentown, Pa., from the effects of 'laughing gas.' I have ascertained that in this case the lady breathed chloroform instead of nitrous oxide. Not knowing any one in Allentown, I wrote to the postmaster, asking him to hand my letter to some good physician, with the request that he would give me the particulars. I received the following reply:—
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SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1864.

The main action of the war appears to have been suspended for some considerable time.—This circumstance appears to have struck many with a degree of disappointment, as they had been anxiously looking for the speedy results of the campaign. Information received from various sources together with impatiently natural arising from the long and wasting progress of the conflict, must at least have furnished the public with some grounds of expectation as were gladly accepted. Perhaps it is impossible in such cases to describe the progress of events, in such a manner, as not to present too encouraging a situation of the war to the minds of most readers. But if it were possible, it would undoubtedly be more politic not to raise the expectations of the public too high in advance of facts. Because when it is found necessary to come down to a less degree of success in subduing the enemy, the effect upon many will be like that of a substantial reverse.

But perhaps the misfortune of presenting too gloomy a picture of public affairs, in relation to the same subject, would be followed with an effect even more to be deprecated; and that too abroad as well as at home. The London Times has noticed a Federal report, dated at headquarters, which is perhaps a picture of this sombre description; though not noticed in that journal as being of too gloomy a character.—The Times readily receives the testimony of the writer of the report when he says, "We have fought, maneuvered, and massed; we have delivered bloody battles; we have withstood the assaults of a desperate foe, and we have driven him from strong and elaborately prepared positions; but he still confronts us. Vital still in all his parts, he will not, save with annihilation, die." And the Times considers this to be the great difficulty the North have to encounter; and says this is the chief difference between the rival armies. That, if the South should yield, it would be the social rule of the South; while the North might retire from the conflict with comparatively less loss.

And this may account much better for the desperate nature of the conflict on the part of the South, than any supposed superiority in heroism or generalship which they have been so ready to claim as existing on their side of the question. The review of the campaign in Virginia by the Richmond *Whig* of June 8th, is a choice specimen of self-complacency in this respect. The *Whig* pretends to be satisfied with GRANT as the chief leader of the Federal forces; though saying that he has made the Yankees fight recklessly, and as they never fought before. That he is therefore the man best adapted to bring the war to a speedy close—by straight-forward hard fighting—and because peace is expected to come, as the *Whig* supposes, only from the continual wasting away of the Yankee army. But beyond this, there is no great attempt made in that review of the campaign to disparage the skill and energy of our distinguished commander. As other modes of attacking Lee had failed, why should not GRANT, it is urged, resort to bold assaults which had succeeded so well against FLOYD, PEMBERTON and BRAVO.

The impatient, who may feel some disappointment at so frequent a change by Gen. GRANT, from the Rappahannock to the York, and from the York to the James, should reflect that his most distinguishing characteristic is great pertinacity of purpose; and that he owes his present superior command to his former success in defiance of the frequent necessity of changing his plans. That the fall of Vicksburg was the result of various attempts running through about three-quarters of a whole year. And that the prospect first began to be favorable after the fleet and transports had descended below that city. The famous canal, the fruitless Yazoo Pass, and various other approaches had first to be tried. The results produced no discouragement to so persevering a General. Fighting five heroic battles in succession, he divided the forces of the enemy and drove a part of them at last behind the works of Vicksburg and held the rest at bay at a distance from the city. His assaults on that Gibraltar had been repulsed with great loss—but after a siege of many weeks he finally succeeded in securing the surrender of so obstinate a stronghold; and this was accomplished on the 4th of July. Doubts may exist whether the acquisition did not cost too much, but none whatever of the importance of the acquisition or of the extraordinary aid with which it had been gained.

Mexico and MAXIMILIAN come again to be noticed as among the important subjects of the times. And it now appears in a form not to be doubted, that the so-called Emperor of Mexico arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th of May, where and when a salute of some hundred guns was fired by the squadron, and in turn answered from the forts. The keys of Vera Cruz were delivered to him, it is said, as soon as he had landed; but it seems he hurried forward to the railroad depot and set out en route for the City of Mexico, immediately.—Perhaps he was anxious to reach the seat of government before it should be occupied by any other claimant to republican or imperial power. This scene, which shows the ordinary result of political dissension when not kept within a general devotion to the public good as of paramount importance, might teach a salutary lesson to the American States, if the time has not gone by when such instruction can be useful. But we are not without evidence that such instruction can be appreciated even at this late day of their own internal struggles. This "Mexican doctrine" has lately received the approbation of political circles perhaps the least in harmony with one another on various other agitated and agitating subjects. The resolutions re-affirming the principles of that doctrine, at Cleveland and at Baltimore, are understood to be a sign that such principles are considered popular at least, in the adhering States. Not that the Mexican people are denied the right to choose a form of government for themselves, if they are left free to make a choice, whatever may be the form which they shall choose. But that the use of force and compulsion is sufficient to vitiate any proceedings which may be had for the purpose of an election, and for the purpose of instituting a new government especially—because it is clear, that in all cases of change, on American principles, no matter from what quarter the movement may come, the foundation of a new government must be laid on such principles and all its functions exercised in such form and under such limits, as the people to be governed shall deem most suitable to their condition.

Mr. PETER W. WILKEY, formerly Sergeant of Co. A, 1st R. I. Cavalry, but recently transferred to the Navy, died suddenly of heart disease, on board the gunboat *Iroquois* a few days since. His body was brought to this city and interred yesterday. He was married but a few months since while at home on a furlough.—He was thirty years of age.

THE NATIONAL CREDIT, like the credit of individuals depends upon the ability and disposition of the country to discharge its liabilities, and the degree of confidence which capitalists feel in the sufficiency of this ability and in the existence and continuance of its disposition to pay its debts.

Capital is the accumulation of the products of labor; a nation is growing rich or poor as the products of the labor of its people are being increased or diminished, above or below the quantity of commodities they consume.—That is, the country grows rich if its population produce more than they consume; and it grows poor if its population consumes more than it produces. A change in the standard of value does not increase or lessen the products of labor. You may debase the currency but this will not add to the corn or wheat produced, or increase the quantity of fabrics manufactured.

War wastes and destroys property. It does not produce it. All of the products of labor which have been consumed, wasted or destroyed by this war, and all of the labor which has been withdrawn from the productive classes has been so much capital subtracted from the wealth of the country.

The liquidated and unliquidated debt of the nation cannot be much less than \$3,500,000,000. To this may be added the State and town indebtedness, which when aggregated with the national indebtedness will amount to a sum equal to one-fourth of the value of all of the private property in the United States.

This indebtedness has been incurred at the "greenback" standard of value; and will have to be paid at the special standard of value. If the war continues four years, perhaps it will be very extravagant to say that during that period one-eighth of the productive labor of the country will have been employed, either directly or indirectly, in the war. This portion of the producing classes will not only have ceased to be producers, but they will become consumers; and to the extent of their consumption become a burden upon the capital of the country.

From this, and perhaps, from other causes, the agricultural products of the last year were very seriously diminished; and if the like result is to be realized for the current and future years, this diminution affords a cause for very serious apprehensions.

High tariffs, a scarcity of labor, and consequent high prices of commodities, have stimulated the remaining producers to increased exertion. This additional exertion, and the economy of labor saving machinery will, no doubt, much to repair the deficiency of the year, and to prevent their recurrence in the future; but it must be borne in mind that some of the large producing States, such as Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana, which are more or less afflicted by the presence of hostilities in their midst, are so desolated by the war that the amount of their products will be very seriously diminished, and for a time after the restoration of the more Southern States, they will be in a similar situation.

Again, some of the necessities of life cannot now be obtained but at exorbitant prices. Tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, textile fabrics, meats and flour, range from two to four prices.—Many of these additional expenditures go to foreign producers, which, with the additional labor that is taken to produce cotton, at this time is lost to the country.

During the continuance of the war it may be estimated that not less than three hundred thousand men in both sections of the country, who are capable of being made producers, will be put hors d' combat, and that they will hereafter cease to be producers.

Then in calculating the ability of the country to pay the national debt, it is fair that we should take into the account the vast amount of property which will be destroyed by the armies. This may amount to hundreds of millions of dollars.

But there are some things which should be put down to the credit of the government in calculating these probabilities; for instance, a large per cent. of the men who have been employed in the war, (perhaps twenty per cent.) have been taken from the non-producing classes, and all that will be lost to the aggregate wealth of the country, on their account, will be the excess of cost of maintaining them in the army, over maintaining them out of the army.

Again, the knowledge of the country which the war will disseminate among the people will induce a more intelligent application of the labor of the country, which will ultimately prove more effective in developing its resources. The northern laborer has become aware of the great mineral and agricultural resources of the Middle and Southern States, and upon the return of peace it is but fair to suppose that stimulated by the provision of the additional reward held out for its labor in these States, many of these men will direct their energies to the development of the resources of these States.

There has been but a small proportion of our public indebtedness drawn from abroad, so that as the debt is paid, the money which will be taken from the people to pay it, will be paid to some of the people, and be applied in transacting the business of the country.

Further the necessity for the payment of the public debt will induce high tariffs and thereby encourage home industry, and especially the high price of specie will induce increased activity in the development of our mineral resources. The falling off and consequent high price of labor will increase the flow of the tide of emigration from abroad, and the void which has been created by the war in the loss of producers will be filled.

Then upon the return of peace the Southern States will be without a currency, and this will enable the government to keep in circulation a large volume of legal tender notes to supply the demands for legitimate business operations in that section of the country, without further inflating the currency, and thereby moderating any financial change arising from the diminution in the demand of the payments for the supplies for the military and naval operations attendant upon a state of war.

The national government will eventually arrogate to itself the control of the paper currency of the country, this would be equivalent now to a perpetual loan from the people of six or seven hundred millions of dollars without interest, which will be increased with the growth of the business of the country.

So that if the war should end within four years from its commencement, and a season of uninterrupted prosperity should ensue, it would be an easy task for the people to pay the interest upon their National and State debts, and at least one hundred millions of their funded liabilities annually.

There are other contingencies, such as the possibility that the war may not end in four years. The prospect of our government being complicated in the affairs of Mexico, and the expense of an army attendant upon the quasi state of war which will be kept up after a formal peace. And, on the other hand, we may well take into the account the advantages which are almost sure to accrue to the government

the country by the more friendly relations which exist between our government and the Latin American States; and there are yet other considerations which might well be taken into the account, all of which time and circumstances will bring forth for our benefit.

The Protestant Episcopal Churches of this State held their seventy-fourth annual convention in Providence on Tuesday and Wednesday last.

The Bishop made his annual report detailing the results of his visitations and the condition of the parishes generally. In regard to those in this country he says:—

On the 26th of May, I preached in St. Paul's Church, North Portsmouth.

On the 27th, I preached at the Church of the Holy Cross, Middletown, and also at St. Mary's Church, South Portsmouth, confirming three. On the first Sunday after Trinity, I preached in Trinity Church, Newport. The confirmation in this parish has been postponed until the autumn, in order to give the Rector time for the more thorough preparation of those who are to be presented. There is every prospect that the labor will be followed with an abundant blessing.

In the afternoon of the same day I preached in Zion Church, Newport, and confirmed thirty; one of the number belonging to Trinity Church. A new and brighter era has dawned upon this parish, and the days of its adversity are ended. Great improvements have been made in the interior of the edifice; an organ of large size and of the finest quality has been erected; and a spacious chapel, adjoining the church, will soon be completed. I have never known this parish, in all respects, to be in a more harmonious and thriving condition.

In the evening, I preached in Emmanuel Church and confirmed sixteen. On this occasion it was pleasant to have with us, in addition to the Rectors of the city churches, ten Episcopal clergymen connected with the Naval Academy. The church was crowded, and its utmost capacity, and there is now needed but one thing, under God's blessing, to secure the permanent prosperity of this parish. There should be some adequate provision made for the salary of the Rector, by subscription or otherwise. By the charter of this parish, the Church must forever free, but however desirable in many respects this feature may be, all experience shows that the voluntary offerings of the people on the Lord's Day cannot be relied upon, to meet the entire expenses. The offering must in some way be supplemented, in order to provide a proper compensation for the Rector, and I would respectfully suggest, to its utmost capacity, and there is now needed but one thing, under God's blessing, to secure the permanent prosperity of this parish. There should be some adequate provision made for the salary of the Rector, by subscription or otherwise. By the charter of this parish, the Church must forever free, but however desirable in many respects this feature may be, all experience shows that the voluntary offerings of the people on the Lord's Day cannot be relied upon, to meet the entire expenses. The offering must in some way be supplemented, in order to provide a proper compensation for the Rector, and I would respectfully suggest, to its utmost capacity, and there is now needed but one thing, under God's blessing, to secure the permanent prosperity of this parish. 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BUSINESS CARDS.
ALBERT SHERMAN,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,
No. 259
SOUTH THAMES STREET

T. MUMFORD SEABURY
DEALER IN
Boots and Shoes of all Kinds
NO. 140 THAMES STREET,
[R] Boots and Shoes made and repaired.
LANGLEY & NORMAN,
DRAPERS & TAILORS
104 & 106 THAMES STREET,
Where can be found a complete assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Col-
lars, consisting of Shirts, Drawers, Cal-
cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c.
EDWARD C. HAYES,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER,
LONG WHARF, NEWPORT.
[R] Repairing neatly and promptly executed.
Benjamin Marsh, 2d
COMMISSIONER for the State of Penna-
sia, to take the acknowledgment of De-
eds to be used or recorded in said State.

Office City Hall, Newport.
Sept 20

CLOTHING.
Co Partnership.
NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully
announce to the inhabitants of Newport
velocity that they have this day associated the
selves together for the purpose of carrying on
the

READY-MADE CLOTHING
and
Merchant Tailoring Business.

Under the name and firm of
MUMFORD & CHASE,
In Young's Block, Corner Parade
Thames Street,
and they would respectfully solicit a liberal

P. S. — No paths will be spared to accommodate all who will favor them with a call, as motto will be *quick sales and small profits*.

N. B. — Garments made to order in the latest styles and warranted equal to those of any establishment.

Persons purchasing their cloths at other establishments, can have them cut out at short notice.

V. C. MUMFORD.
April 16

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of J. H. COZZENS & Co. having been dissolved, makes it desirable all bills whether in favor of or against the company, should be settled. We therefore respectfully request all persons indebted to it to make early payment, and all having debts will please present them for settlement.

Business will be continued at the old store by J. H. COZZENS, Jr. & Co. who will sustain himself in the same business in store No. 1, as soon as he can make necessary improvements.

J. H. COZZENS,
J. E. SKABURY.
June 11

Wm. B. Swan,

DRAPER AND TAILOR.

Has for sale a good assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

A

PATHOLOGIST

"Second of Satan sprang all concurring Devils
When she and Sin resolved to quit the game
Hell,
And come on earth a curse to dwell,
They brought diseases of every name,
Alike for man and beast the same."
Now I'll advertise to animals of every kind
A'ize your noble active swift equine,
Your miking, ajoke like bovine,
Your dirty nerving, grunting swine,
Man's ever faithful friend the true canine;
Remed ead best suited to my mind
Without regard to pathos, creed or school;
(The man that don't is selfish big and fool)
Still I intend to use the drop
Where it cures, and saves the quart of slop,
Whether the diseases are contagious, epizootic
Or non-infections, enzootic, or sporadic,
Known by any name you please, acute or chronic
The grain disease the worst I've ever seen

Now after all this rhyming round
I'll tell you where I'm always to be found,
At number four Elm Street,
Where friends and foes I'll gladly meet.
N. B.—Near where the railroad's digging
Cave,
And mighty streams by steam are hove,
GEO. G. HUNTER

Jan 9, 1864—6m

NEW
GOODS
AT
Heath & Westcott
A LARGE and splendid assortment of
solid Gold Jewelry, Silver Ware,
and Fancy Goods, just received and now
for inspection, at
\$5 Thames

Dec 12

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully gives notice to the public, that he is engaged in the
ness of an

UNDERTAKER

and feels fully competent to attend to it in
department, from the moment of dissolution
the close of interment, and will engage to do
anything and everything required in such
sions. All orders will be promptly and
ly attended to, by application at his resi
No. 2 Spruce street.

Newport, April 23—6m. JAMES IR

**PHOTOGRAPH AND AMBROT
ROOMS.**

THE SUBSCRIBER having tak
Rooms formerly occupied by Will
Young's Block, corner of Thames st
Washington Square, is now prepared
Ambrotype, Olography, and Carte
es &c. Particular attention paid to
old Daguerotypes into Photographs an
Visites. Utmost satisfaction given.

Dec 12 F. KING

If you want a
HARNESS
 Made or repaired,
 go to
J. H. CHAPPELL
 Cor. Farewell and Marlboro streets
 And he will fit you out
 at War Prices.

Stoves, Tin Ware &c

THE SUBSCRIBER has in store a
 variety of Parlor and Cook Stoves, Tin
 all kinds, WOODEN and Willow Ware,
 of most approved pattern and well ac-
 commodated to work well. Jobbing punctu-
 ally done. Orders solicited.

WILLIAM BROWN
 May 15. Opposite R.I. Union

Plants for Children

LOW-PRICED Scotch and French L
 Cheeched Wreathed Gods, the cheap
 for Spring—now this day.

April 9 LAWTON BROS